NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brooms WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Butter Prince-The Nicolo Brothers-Nan The Good For Nanthal

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—France Company—Les Donestiques—La France Doit Survey Son Mani.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-THE DO

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.— Otherlo and Macrete.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINERALET BALLADS MUNICAL GRAM. Ac., Fifth Avenue Opera Houses Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Excess vs. Tas Liquon Dwaler. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWSTY.—SING, DANCING, BURLESQUER &C.—THE CITY MESSENGER; OF THE UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW YORK LIFE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Ergiopias Mis

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue. -- ART EXPLAINTION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

THE WEWS.

THE FENTANS

The base of Fenian operations on the line of Niagara river has been entirely abandoned. None of the late Invading army remain in that vicinity except those wh remain as prisoners on the steamer Michigan. The prisoners in the hands of the Canadians have been forwarded to Toronto. Six more were captured yesterday. The Canadians were also leaving Fort Eric in squads, their

One of the Fenian prisoners at Fort Erie was tried by drumhead court martial and shot yesterday. Another is to be shot at five A. M. to-day. Five were shot last

evening in the woods back of Fort Erie.

A writ of habeas corpus, signed by Judge Clinton, of Buffalo, for the delivery of the Michigan prisoners, was served on Captain Bryson yesterday. It was thought they would be transferred to the civil authorities on the

strength of it.

Ogdenaburg appears to be the Fenian point d'appui.
The force in that city is numerous, and constant accessions are being quietly made to their ranks. The Ogdenaburg militia is under orders to be in readiness at a moment's notice, the revenue cutter S. P. Chase is lying with open ports in the stream, and the Canadian boats are tied up to the Canada shore. United States troops are arriving and departing momentarily, and every preparation to maintain our neutrality is rigidly enforced. It is now stated that the Fenian cry is "On to

General Meade passed through Watertown, on his way

i General Meade passed through Waterlown, on his way to Ogdonsburg, where he arrived yesterday.

General Sweeny and one hundred and fifty Fenians were on the same train, but got off at Potadam.

Information having been received by General Meade that General Sweeny had sent a force of Fenians to retake a lot of arms which had been sensed by the United States government at Watertown, a large force of regu-Formans if they had attempted the capture, and it was feared that a collision would take place.

Lord Monck, the Governor General of Canada, has is-

Sued a proclamation calling upon the people of Canada to defend their homes from the attacks of a lawless and

A report, which is now known to be a canara, was published this morning to the effect that Kingston had been captured by the Fenians.

The Fenian excitement in this city yest rday was at fever heat. A large amount of business was transacted at the Roberts-Sweeny headquarters. Seven hundred mea embarked from this city to the scene of seven had a recommendation was transacted by Colonel Roberts. action. A proclamation was issued by Colonel Roberts to the Irishmen of America, in which he counsels them to speedy action. A deputation of colored soldiers waited on Mr. Roberts, offering him their services in the present war. A telegram has been received from Mr. Stophens, from Baltimore, stating that the movement on Canada is crushed. He intends issuing a manifesto for the future guidance of the brotherhood. He also ordered bonds of the Irish republic to the amount of

By the arrival yesterday of the steamships Nova Scotian, off Father Point, and City of London, at New York, we have news from Europe to the 25th of May,

German affairs remained unchanged. There was nothing definite with regard to a congress, and war was regarded as imminent in some quarters. It was said observation-one to the German, and another towards

the Italian frontier.
Other commercial failures are reported from England, and the financial situation was regarded as gloomy.

Consols closed in London, May 25, at 86% a 86%. Th buillon in the Bank of England decreased £456,000 in the week. United States five-twenties, 64 a 64 %. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices weak or the 25th of May. Breadstuffs dull, with prices nominal

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the reconstruction resolutions were taken up, and on the adoption of the section de-claring the national debt forever inviolate Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, delivered a speech adverse to the proposition semendments to the fifth section were made. A new section was submitted by Mr. Van Winkle to the effect that every person referred to in section three, against whom no prosecution for treason shall have been com-menced in a certain number of years, shall, upon taking the oath to support the constitution, be exempted from the penalties for participating in the rebellion. It was disagreed to. A substitute for the apportionment section was offered by Mr. Doolittle, but while the proposi tion was pending the Senate adjourned.

In the House a preamble and resolution relating to the

diers in their vicinity, and requesting the President to inform the House whether any military or civil officials of the United States have countenanced or assisted in the rendition of such honors to the graves of rebei dead were adopted by a vote of 73 to 30. The resolu-tions declaring that the United States cannot guarantee tions declaring that the United States cannot guarantee "file bonds of Mexico without impairing her own credit, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of recognizing the Fenians as belligerents went over under the rule. The bill to restore the States lately in rebellion to their full political ways to be the form the Beconstruction Committee was taken rights, from the Reconstruction Committee, was taken up. Nothing of importance transpired concerning the bill, and the House soon after adjourned

THE CITY.

The organization of property owners known as the West Side Association held a meeting last evening at the West Side Association held a meeting as the Everett Rooma. The chairman, William A. Whitbeck, delivered a lengthy address on the subject of frauck in street openings. His object was to direct the attention of property owners to the necessity of rigitant and effective efforts in regard to the openof the grand drive or Boulevard, and to pro ing of the grand drive or Boulevard, and to pro-cure the appointment of "good men" as commis-pioners. He concluded with an emphatic that "if we are disappointed in this expectation, then our appeal lies to the State Legislature." A large number of prop-ery owners attended, manifesting a good deal of interest is the subject. Fernando Wood, Richard F. Carman, Courtland Paimer, R. H. Arkenburgh and many others are taking the lead in the movement. These is, appa-rently, the ulmost discord, however, about the proposed names for commissioners, and no prospect of in tarbe-ment.

In the Board of Aldermen yesteriay a communicaion was received from the Mayor inviting the Board to oin him in reviewing the First regiment of infantry, C. S. N. Y., Colonel Rush C. Hawking, at two o'clock

this afternoon, in front of the City Hall, and also the this arternoon, in front of the City Hail, and also the Fourth brigade, which parades to morrow at haif-past four o'clock. A report directing the Street Commis-sioner to remove the Harlem Railroad Company's rails in Franklin street, near Contre street, was lost. A in Frankiin street, near Centre street, was lost. A resolution was adopted appropriating four thousand dollars to be expended in procuring colors for the First and Third regiments cavalry, First regiment artillery and the First and Ninoty fifth regiments infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. The question of establishing a free circulating library was called up and referred. The matter of x-tending North

tenuing Worth street, from Baxter street to Chatham square, was taken up and lost, afterwards reconsidered and laid over. The Beard adjourned to Thursday next. The Beard of Councilmen were in session yesterday. Resolutions were adopted appointing special committees to take into consideration the propriety of establish-ing a large free circulating library in a central location, and to investigate into the present ing a large free circulating library in a central location, and to investigate into the proposed widening and extending of Ferry street, from Peok slip to Park row. A donation of two thousand dollars was made to St. Vincent Hospital. The Board concurred in adopting a resolution directing the procurement of a stand of colors for the Ninth regiment. An ordinance relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department was amended and adopted so as to make the extra water tax of thirty dollars on "porter houses, taveras and groceries" from three to ten dollars. The ordinance providing for Inspectors of Weights and Measures and grooeries" from three to ten dollars. The ordi-nance providing for Inspectors of Weights and Measures was amended so as to make the fees for inspecting plat-form scales weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds each, fifty cents; for scales weighing less, twenty cents, and for every yard measure five cents. A committee, consisting of Measrs. Mackay, Costello and Halloran, were appointed to act with the Aldermen in tendering to the United States Commissioners a portion of the Park as a site for the proposed new Post Office.

site for the proposed new Post Office.

The latest report from Dr. Bissell, of the hospita ship Falcon, states that five new cases from the steam ship Peruvian had been received, and ten patients had died. Four having been returned to the Peravian, the

Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of memoralizing the Grand Lodge of the State of New York with reference to the recent action of the King of Prussia, who it is understood refuses to acknowledge as Free Masons any who are members of the Jowish persuasion.

at Carmansville were opened yesterday at noon. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Roach and Jenkins. A special meeting of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn was held yesterday. The message of the Mayor was received recommending that \$2,882,413 86 be raised to defray the expenses for the coming year. The message was referred to a special

A mass meeting of Germans was held yesterday afternoon, at Union square, to protest against the enforcement of the Sunday clause of the Excise law. A brief report of the proceedings will be found in another column. There were about ten thousand persons in attendance, and not less the none hundred and seventythree different societies and organizations were repre

In the United States District Court yesterday, before bankers, were plaintiffs, against Sheridan Shook and Sylvester P. Gilbert, defendants, Collectors and Asses-sors of Internal Revenue, came up on motion to restrain the assessment and collection of taxes against bankers for sales on their own account. Lengthy arguments

for sales on their own account. Lengthy arguments were delivered by the counsel on each side.

The June term of the General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding. The Grand Jury was empanelled and Henry A. Huribut selected as foreman. His Honor delivered a brief charge, calling the attention of the grand jurors to a communication addressed to District Attorney Hall by the Commissioners of Charittee requesting that the proper authorities should make provision for the accommendation of prisear.

of Charities requesting that the proper authorities should make provision for the accommodation of prisoners. Charles Powers, indicted for robbing William Burns of thirteon dollars, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. William Jones, a notorious pickpocket, who stole a pocketbook from Mrs. Lawrence while attending funeral services at a church in Madison square, on the 9th of May, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for four years. Thomas Corcoran, who broke into the dwelling house of Ann E. Boardman, No. 295 East Touth street, on the 20th of May, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

In the United States Commissioners' office vesterday before Commissioner Osborn, John E. Wells, captain, and John Darsey, mate, of the ship Thornton, were charged with having crueily treated William Riley, a seaman, by putting him in irons for seventy-one days, while on the voyage from Fayal to New York. Some ourned till this morning.

An action was commenced yesterday morning by Mrs.

Clara M. Warner against the Western Transportation Company for the loss of a number of cases of wearing portation from Buffalo to New York The case were six in number and contained a large amount of clothing and glassware belonging to the plaintiff. When the cases were delivered to the plaintiff at Stamford, was missing and other portions were broken or destroyed. The loss thus occasioned is estimated at nearly \$4.000, which the plaintiff seeks to recover. In the case of Lamb vs the Camden and Amboy Rail-road Company, which was an action for damages for the

Pleas yesterday, giving \$81,618 07 to the plaintiff.

An interesting case, involving the rights of rice importers, has been tried in the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict and a jury. The action was Court, Ottors Judge Beneaut and a jury. The action was brought by the government against the firm of Westray, Gibbs & Hardeastle, to recover about \$2,000 in gold for a balance of duties claimed to be due on an invoice of rice imported from Calcutta in the year 1863. Defendants entered the rice at the Custom House as "uncleaned rice," paying one cent per pound duty. The appraisers decided it to be "cleaned rice," on which a duty of one cent and a half per pound should be paid. The suit was brought to recover the difference, when the jury brought

The Christy will case, which has been sent by the Gen eral Term of the Supreme Court for trial by jury, came up yesterday in Part I of the Circuit, before Judge Mullen On application of defendant's counsel the trial of the case was postposed until the October term, in consequence of the absence from the State of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, said to be a material witness.

The graduates of Columbia College Law School will be sworn in as members of their profession in the General Term of the Supreme Court on Thursday morning a ten o'clock.

of plank in the hands of Thomas Lynch, both employed in a lumber yard on Thirty-sixth street, on the 26th ult., is so seriously injured as to have his life despaired

immediately rearrested. immediately rearrested.

The stock market was dull yesterday morning, but afterwards became strong and closed firm. Gold rose to 144, and closed at 143%. The great rise in gold on the receipt of the Nova Scotian's European advices completely unsettled the markets for nearly all kinds of merchandise outside of the 'Change; but on 'Change there was no material alteration, and the only feature of unusual interest was the election of officers and managers for the

We have advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the 28th of May. The Grand Jury of Cameron county had in dicted ex-Major General F. J. Herron, United States army, for kidisapping and delivering to the liberal General Cortina a suspected imperialist named R-jon, who was subsequently shot by Cortina's order. The condition of the liberal forces throughout Mexico has greatly improved of late, both in numbers and efficiency. The bitter feud between Canales and Cort na is still kept up determinedly between the two chiefs. The combined forces of Escobedo and Espinosa threatened Monterey, and it was expected that the French would be compelled to fall back from that vicinity. In a report to the Minister of War of Juarez, General Terrazas announces that he had captured the city of Chihuahua from the French, taking two hundred prisoners and a piece of artillery. At Malamores the state of affairs was far from cheering for the merchants, the city being virtually besieged, except from the American the place and preventing Majis from moving

Our Hong Kong, China, correspondence is dated March
10. The officers of the United States steamer Hariford
gave a grand dinner to the American residents of the lace on the 9th. The United States at am sloop Wachin

setts arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of March, one year from the day she left Bo

year from the day she left Boston.

The North Carolina State Convention assembled again yesterday. A resolution was offered appointing a committee of seven to confer personally with the general government at Washington on measures necessary for the State to resume its former relations in the Union. A section was incorporated in the bill of rights declaring that each member of the General Assembly shall make oath that he is constitutionally qualified to take his seat, to the best of his knowledge.

The President has approved the bill exempting from duty certain timber on the St. Croix river owned by the State of Maine. He has also signed the bill appointing a committee to examine a site for the freshwater

ing a committee to examine a site for the freshwater basin near Portland for iron-olad vessels of the navy.

General Sewall and Lieutenant Colonel Garrick Mallory, of the Freedmen's Bureau, were inspecting the district of Fortress Monroe a few days ago. It is supposed their report will differ very materially from General Steedman's

out coming to a decision on the constitutionality of the law of Congress d'afranchising describer from the army. The bill passed by the State Legislature has therefore been signed by the Governor and become a law of the State.

29th ult from Columbia. The British bark Palmerston had been abandoned near Hong Kong on the 27th of February. All on board were saved. A shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco, but no damage

make their cruise on the 20th of June is to consist of five vessels—three steamers and two salling vessels. It is also thought that the yacht America, which carried off the prize at an English regatta some years since, will accompany the expedition

Latest from the Border-Failure of the

The Fenian foray into Canada has culminated and collapsed. The Fenians have failed. The Fort Erie movement, though evidently intended as a diversion, embraced, as it now appears, the largest body of the Fenians in the field. The movement itself and the combina tions projected in its support were all dependent upon the chapter of risks and lucky accidents. Nothing was certain. John O'Neill, with a few hundred men, inaugurated the invasion, without artillery, cavalry or provisions, depending upon the chances of supplies and reinforcements from this side; while his supporters on this side were dependent upon the chances of running the gauntlet of the government frontier guards. The Fenians, gathering along the St. Lawrence, depended upon O'Neill, who depended upon Sweeny, and so on; but through the vigilance of our federal officials they have all failed together. Reinforcements failed to come up because they could not be equipped, because they could not get over the river, because they could not concentrate at any point, because their arms and supplies were seized, and all through the active and zealous neutrality measures of President Johnson's administration. Sir Frederick Bruce ought to be satisfled and nobody else at Washington has any right to complain.

The Montreal Herald, in a high state of patriotic indignation, pronounces this Fenian lescent upon Canada "as more wicked and inexcusable, perhaps, than any that was ever committed since civilization has controlled the taste for marauding warfare;" and cannot comprehend "upon what grounds the most perverted mind can justify an assault (a Fenian ssault) upon the people of Canada, involving, as it must do, the murder and pillage of men who have never seen Ireland nor had any share in her wrongs, real or supposed." The ground of this movement, however, is simple enough. General Sweeny having seen something of the grand strategical combinations of General Grant, such as the making of Vicksburg and Chattanooga bases of operations against Rich mond, hit upon Canada as a good Fenian base for operations against the Saxon in Limerick and Londonderry; a base which will give him all the materials and supplies required for a deadly grapple with England on the high seas and in old Ireland itself. Marshal Pelissier, the successful French commander at Sebastopol, said, "If we can't get in at the front door we must try the back window; it is our business to get in." This is war, and Sweeny means war for Ireland upon this principle. Moreover, if he can get a foothold in Canada, he has some three hundred thousand or more able-bodied Irishmen within convenient distances from which to draw his reinforcements. He wants ships to get these men over to Ireland and to get the Briton out, and Canada can furnish them. The innocence of the Canadians has nothing to do with the matter. War does not

stop at such nice distinctions. But, starting from a country the government of which is bound to arrest them in the overt act of a hostile movement against a friendly Power, and invading a country armed to expel them and drawing their men and money almost wholly from our hard working Irish day laborers and domestics, this Canadian undertaking of the Fenians was surely moved by some other idea than that of taking Canada right away with a handful of infantry and a solitary "mounted Fenian." This other idea is doubtless that which dictated Beauregard's bombardment of Fort Sumter. His purpose was to fire the Southern heart and to draw the line in blood between the supporters of his confederacy and the defenders of the Union. Sweeny, adopting the same terrible expedient, contemplates the firing of the Irish heart, here, there, everywhere, in a renewal of the oath of Hannibal. How far this effect will be produced by this Canadian raid it remains to be seen; but to a considerable extent such an effect is already apparent. Universally, we may safely conclude, Irish hatred of British oppression will be intensified. It is not improbable in this view that the first reports of this Canadian foray may light the combustibles of Ireland into some insurrectionary outbreaks or at least wake up such an agitation as will raise some new and startling issues of reform to the aristocracy in the British Parliament.

The upshot in any event will doubtless be a new exodus from Ireland to the United States, with an eye upon Canada as General Sweeny's base of operations. Meantime the Canadians are thrown into that state of excitement which will be likely to serve the purposes of the confederation party. Thus, between England and the Fenians there may be yet during the present generation a war in Canada for the viceroyalty under a prince of the House of Hanover or for Canadian independence under the green banner of Brian Borothme.

THIS COUNTRY is fictival in Fegard to the Fenian war; but we have not allowed Fenian Alabamas and Shenandoahs to leave our ports to prey on British commerce.

Our Government has not yet recognized the Fenians as a belligerent power. Why not? England recognized our rebels as soon as the news of their treason reached Europe.

Latest Phase of the European War

AND YOUR HEALTS TURNEY TENE & 1801.

The hopes and fears of people in Europe or the question of peace or war have been oscillating for some time past. One day war seems imminent, another day affairs wear a more peaceful aspect. The mails which arrive by the transatlantic steamers almost as regular as ferryboats keep us informed of the events which produce those changes. The last news is less warlike again in consequence of the action taken by several of the great Powers to settle the difficulty through a peace congress. It was positively stated in an extra edition of the Dresden official journal "that the proposed congress at Paris had been agreed to by all the Powers," and that the first meeting would take place the following Friday. This, it was said by several leading and semi-official journals in Europe, was a premature announcement; but all agree that active negotiations were going on between the governments to that end and that nearly all had accepted the proposition. There is no doubt that invitations had been sent from and to the several governments for s congress. In fact the anxiety to settle the difficulty peaceably was so great that these invitations appear to have been interchanged, the same Powers both sending and receiving them

Summing up and comparing all the news from the different points, we think the Paris Constitutionnel comes nearest the truth in it statement of the situation. It announces that France and England had agreed "upon the terms of the communication to be addressed to the governments concerned in the existing difficulties." Russia was expected to agree to this, if she had not already done so. The London Globe makes the same announcement. La France says if the congress meet it will be composed of the representatives of six Powers and probably also the representative of the Germanic Confederation. We suppose these six would be the representatives from France England Russia Austria Prussia and Italy The Constitutionnel remarks:-"It is impossible to entertain any illusion upon the serious nature of the differences between Prussia, Austria and Italy: but when France, England and Russia. after a maturely considered agreement, under take such a mission, it would be puerile to suppose that they are not serious. From what has transpired the three courts seek conditions of agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria and Italy, The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations suited to each case."

The Constitutionnel, in these sentences, has struck the key note of the whole matter. Territorial acquisition, adjustment or compensa-tion lies at the bottom of the difficulty, and that, it appears, must be the basis of peace But where is the territorial compensation be found "suitable to each case?" That is the real question, the real difficulty, and on it hangs war or peace. Is the map of Europe to be reconstructed, and are the treaties of 1815, which the Emperor Napoleon despises, to be blotted out? If so, who is to gain and who to suffer? It is difficult to see how a congress can agree upon such a nice question when the ambition of each Power will be its controlling motive and when every one will endeavor to gain something at the expense of some other one. Yet if three or four of these Powers could agree—if France, England and Russia could agree, for examplethe others must yield. The smaller States would be at the mercy of this council of their larger neighbors.

As to the territory which Prussia covets Schleswig-Holstein—about which the trouble commenced between that country and Austria that could soon be settled if France, England and Russia would say the word. The serior difficulty is in Italy. The young kingdom of Italy is full of ambition and revolutionary fire. Inspired by the memories of past glory, by years and by confidence in its destiny, it seizes the present opportunity, reckless of consequences, to aggrandize itself. The territorial compensation to satisfy its case is Venetia to begin with. Italian unity is the cry; and the Italians will not lay down their arms, unles forced to do so by the great Powers of En rope, until they have realized some part of their ambitious object. The Emperor Napoleon possibly might restrain Italy, though i is not certain he could short of threatening war; but does he wish to do so! In the reconstruction of the map of Europe, and in these territorial compens alluded to by the Constitutionnel, will France not come in for a share? It is hardly possible to conceive how Austria, the successor of the imperial dominion of Rome, could be induced to give up its ancient and magnificent territory of Venetia. Can this still powerful empire b negotiated or driven across the Carnic Alps If to avoid war Austria would consent to part with Venetia, where is she to obtain territoria compensation? Not from Russia or the Ger man States. Eastward and southward lie th Danubian principalities and Turkey. Is she to be compensated in that direction? And who else is to be compensated? If one great Power is to receive compensation the others will want pects of a congress, with all the anxiety to avoid war, there are great difficulties in the way of peaceful solution. A congress may possibly rearrange the map of Europe, but if that should not it is likely the sword will. We are on the eve of important events, and every arrival from Europe will be looked for with the great

OUR NATIONAL FLAGS were not displayed in honor of the Fenian victory as the British flags were in honor of the rebel victories.

AMERICANS have not sent into Canada any small pox and yellow fever clothing, although the "neutral" Canadians sent us these infected garments when we had a rebellion to suppress

SHALL WE HAVE a quarantine or a pesti-WHO IS FIGHTING THE FENIANS-the United

States government or the Canadian govern-

SHALL THIS GOVERNMENT surrender Captain John O'Neill and the other Fenians taken by the Michigan? Did the British government surrender Captain Semmes and the other rebels picked up by the Deerhound ?

NEUTRALITY is a shrewd device to help Great Britain out of her scrapes and to usel her in getting other nations into trouble,

MORE CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.—We are afraid that Mr. Bergh is running the Cruelty to Animals Society into the ground and making it quite ridiculous. At Justice Dowling's court on Saturday he demanded that his case of cruelty to chickens should take precedence of several cases of cruelty to women. Besides this fercical demand, Mr. Bergh's presence in court is quite unnecessary. He ought to have a lawyer to prosecute these matters. If these bsurd proceedings are not stopped somebody

the society into strait waistcoats. No Incendiantes, with black valises, have or ranized here and started for Canada to fire Montreal. Toronto and other cities. But such incendiaries came from Canada to fire our cities when we were in trouble and Canada was "neutral."

will be cruel enough to put the members of

Is THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the United States or the State of New Jersey to decide whether the country shall be scourged with cholers or not?

enian raiders from the United States, as our banks were robbed by rebel raiders from This Government does not supply the Fenians

HAVE ANY CANADIAN BANKS BEEN ROBBED by

with arms and ammunition as the British government supplied the Confederates.

Is IT MOBE IMPORTANT to protect the barren

ridge of Sandy Hook from the cholera than the metropolis and the whole country? Assassination Funds have not been collected here as they were in Canada during the recent

rebellion. Yet the Canadians complain that we are not neutral enough.

Canada can escape all Fenian raids by coming into the American Union.

QUERY.-Is Secretary Stanton suppressing the Fenians in order to kill off the chances of any administration candidate for the Presidency? Has he no regard for the Irish vote Is he trying to make capital for Chase?

WANTED BY THE FENIANS-A little neutrality of the Canadian pattern, as exhibited during our recent rebellion. The American style does

CHOLERA OR SANDY HOOK.-Which does the kingdom of New Jersey prefer—to retain Sandy Hook and have the cholers sweep like a pestilence over that State or give up Sandy Hook for quarantine purposes and escape the

Ir's a Poor Rule that will not work both ways; but how would the Canadians feel if we applied their rules of neutrality to the Fenian

A JUSTICE COURSOL is wanted in this country to let the captured Fenians go free with every thing they have taken. Suppose our Border Police were in league

with the Fenians, as the Canadian police were in league with the rebels, what would become

Cursus, says the old proverb, come home to roost; so does British neutrality.

Is THE COMPORT of the Coney Island hotel keepers of greater moment than the sanitary condition of New York?

SHOULD THE FENIANS FAIL It will be on account of the vigilance of the United States government, and not on account of the bravery of the Canadian militia.

THE CANADIANS complain that we are not neutral enough and the Fenians complain that we are too neutral. How is this?

IP OUR GOVERNMENT were as dishonest, as hypocritical, as decentful, as treacherous and as false in regard to its neutrality as the government of England was a year or two ago, one hundred thousand Fenians would now

GREAT BRITAIN, by taking advantage of her own bogus neutrality and the real neutrality of more honest nations, manages to get the best of every trouble.

THE CANADIAN PRESS is clamoring for more neutrality. Have these editors forgotten the rebel gatherings at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, and the St. Albans raid?

CHOLERA AND NEW JERSEY .- Are the people of New Jersey willing that the cholera shall rage in this city and thus spread all over that State, simply from the want of necessary quarantine grounds? If so, then let them per-sist in not allowing Sandy Hook to be used for

BEN Wood may compound for his sins by resenting the Fenians with the \$25,000 check which he received from Canada to aid our recent rebellion.

GREELEY ought to go to Niagara Falls upor nother peace mission. He might be more uccessful with the Fenian leaders than he was with George Sanders and Jake Thompson.

Is New York to be decimated by the cholera ecause New Jersey will not allow us to use one of her sandbanks?

THE FENIANS might whip the British regulars and the Canadian volunteers; but when the army and navy of the United States also take the field against them they are not equal to so big a job, as President Lincoln would have

EARL RUSSELL declared that it was impossible o be really neutral. What does he think of the conduct of our government?

WE HAVE NOT HEARD that the Governor General of Canada has been assassinated by mur-derers from the United States; but our President was assassinated by murderers from Canada. American and British neutrality are very different.

The Loss of the Brig Ella Probably

The reported loss of the brig Ella, on Bio was probably a canard, started by a seamen at Newpor to get aid and sympathy.

Meeting of the National Typographical Union.

The National Typographical Union commenced its fourteenth annual beasson in this city to day. The attendance was very large. Representatives were present from twenty-two States. Officers for the ensuing year were spected this Afrencon. John H. Oberly, of Cairo, was elected Prysident; James Risk, of Mobils, First Vice President; J. R. Davis, of New York, Second Vice President; Alexander Troup, of Bestee, Secretary and Treasurer; M. J. Devine, of Eavannah, Corresponding Section.

EUROPE.

The City of London at New York and Nova Scotian Off Father Point.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS

THE GERMAN SITUATION UNCHANGED.

More Commercial Failures in England.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS GLOOMY.

nship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool half-pa two P. M. May 24, via Londonderry May 25, pas

Father Point yesterday en route to Quebec.

The Inman steamship City of London, Capt. Morehouse, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th of May, arrived at this port early

restorday morning.

The City of London brings twenty-six sacks of mail matter, fifty-one cabin passengers, and 745 in the ste

age. Health good.

The news by the Nova Scotian is two days later The agricultural accounts from the east of England state that prospects of a good crop of corn throughout that part of the country were never better, and also the

hay crop seems most profitable.

It is said that the increase in British railway revenue this year over 1865 will be £2,500,000, and that the total amount acquired will range between £36,000,000 and £37,000,000.

Liverpool and Northwestern and Great Western Railway Company, in Liverpool road, were destroyed by fire. The principal warehouse was saved. The loss is estimated The death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, in his eightieth year, is announced from England. In early life he con-nected himself with the army, and served with distinc-

tion in South America at the capture of Montey and Buenos Ayres, in the Peninsular war, in India and at the capture of Java, and also at New Orleans.

A Brussels telegram says the cattle market at Antwerp has been closed by royal decree.

The mail advices from India are Bombay, April 28.

The Bank of Bengal had raised its rate to sixteen per

Prince Napoleon is pronounced complete.

A modification of the French Cabinet was again spoken of. Among other changes it was thought probable that M. Duray, Minister of Public Instruction, would be replaced by M. St. Bouve.

The Paris Bourse was flat and lower. Rentes 63f.

combined Russian and Turkish corps d'armée into Mol-davis on the 22d. Omar Pasha commands the Turks, The steamship Etna, from New York, arrived at Que

town on the 24th.

The steamship Scotia, from New York, was reported of Crookhavon at three o'clock P. M. May 25.

The steamship Queen and Louisiana, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th of May.

The German Question.

WAR OB PEACE STILL IN THE BALANCE—A PRENCE
MILITARY OBSERVATION OF THE PRONTIERS OF
GERMANY AND ITALY.
The Nova Scotian reports:—The European crisis and
political situation is unchanged.
There is nothing definite as to a congress.
The latest Bromen papers consider an outbreak of was
inevitable, even supposing a congress is held.
The Vienna correspondent of the London Times telegraphs on the 23d of May that, though the English,
Russian and French propositions relating to a congress
have not yet been officially communicated to Count Menadorf, the nature of them has been made known to him
It is probable the Austran government will prove its
earpest wish to avoid war by accepting the invitation te
attend the convention.

carnest wish to avoid war by securities attend the convention.

Another Viena despatch says the Austrian Cabinet is not in principle disinclined to take part in the congress, provided no definite programme for negotiation be laid down, but only a general endeavor to preserve peace be regarded as the object to be held in view at the conference of the programme of the conference of the programme of the conference of the programme of the programme

regarded as the object to be held in view at the conference.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the Emperor Alexander will shortly arrive at Warnaw, where he intends to sojourn during the present critical state of European affairs. The one hundred and twenty thousand men stationed in Poland are to be increased to four hundred thousand.

The Monitour dis Soir of Paris, of May 23 (evening), publishes the following:—In order to give the step they have undertaken a useful character France, Russia and England have considered it necessary to state the questions to be submitted to the conference. The three Cabinets do not wish to take up the position of arbitrators of the differences, but solely to propose the basis of certain deliberations and to direct the discussion of the conference to the points constituting in their opinion the cause of the collision. The Powers are now arranged to he hards in the intermed a note interest the section of the conference to the points constituting in their opinion the cause of the collision. The Powers are now arranged to the interest of a note interest to be harded to Visnas-

the cause of the collision. The Powers are now arranging the terms of a note intended to be handed to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence. There is reason to believe that they will be able to despatch this important communication very shortly.

La France, of May 23, says the reply of Prussia is still expected. When it arrives a few days must still elapse before the despatch of the collective letters of the Powers is made known. The conference may probably meet within three weeks hence, but it will be difficult to accountlish this.

within three weeks hence, but it will be difficult to accomplish this.

A despatch from Brussels, of May 23, says:—Letters from Paris state that the French government is raising te their full complement all regiments belonging to the army of Paris and the army of Lyons by drafts from other regiments, and intends filling up the vacancies thus caused by recalling men on furlough and in the reserve. By these means France will have an army on a complete war footing in a fortnight, and ready to be piaced in observation on German and Italian frontiers.

A deepstch from Altona, of the 228 of May, reports:—Prussian reinforcements of Landwehr, in passing through this town for Schleswig, loudly expressed their disgust for war, and declared to the citizens that they would not fire on the Austrians or any other of their German comrades.

THE LATEST.

LAVESTON, May 25—P. M.

The political situation is unchanged.

The Italian and Austrian governments have announced their intention to respect Swiss neutrality in the event of war.

The Money Panic.

ADDITIONAL FAILURSS—GLOOMY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—SPECULATIONS AS TO AMERICAN COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The London Especia newspaper announces the suspension of Robinson, Coryton & Co., private bankers at Manchester, a firm connected with the European Bank. Liabilities are not large.

The London Glote discusses the probable effect of the English monetary panic in the United States. For a long time past the balance of trade has been in favor of England and against America, but, at short notice, a set off cannot be made available. English merchants might have to pay first, and recoup themselves afterwards, also there is a possibility that the crisis here may be echoed in the United States. It has been long suspected that American commerce is se a dargerous condition, and any unexpected event may chance to bring about a collapse which, in its turn, would recoil on this country.

At a meeting in London for the reconstruction of Overrand, Garney & Co., it was recolved that until further information was obtained it was not expedient to launch another discount company. The meeting was adjourned with the understanding that a committee would take such steps as were considered necessary after communication with the directors and liquidators.

THE LATEST.

Livarroot, May 25—P. M.

Financial affairs are exceedingly gloomy, and remove

Financial affairs are exceedingly gloomy, and remote of failures are unabated

Commercial Intelligence. THE LONDON MONRY MARKET.

LONDON, M. J. 25, 1866.

Consols 86% a N. United States five twenties 64 a

Consols 86% a M. United States

64%.

Erics 41% a 42.

Illinois Contrais 75% a 76.

Bullion in Bank of England decrear ed £456,000.

THE LIVERPOOL MA ZERTS.

LIVE TOOM, May 25, 1866.

Corros.—The Srokery Circular reports the sales of the week at 44,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and 6,000 by export fers. The market has declined kd. a 1d. for America A and kd. a kd. for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:—Fair Oriense, 184d.; middling 'drieans, 123d.; fair Mobiles, 144d.; middling Mobiles, 123d.; fair upisade, 14d.; new uplands, 12d. The market to-day (Friday); is duit and prices weak. Sales 5,000 bales. Stock in port, 1,006,250 bales, of Salica 41,006,250 ba

Personal Intelligence.

Captain o Paisseau Gizolmes, of the French navy, paid a visit yesterday aftermoon to the Brooklyn Navy and accompanied by a large number of his officers, including some eighty midalipmen of the French Naval School. They are reported to be bound for Halitan and will remain a low days in this city.